

HILO TOWN MAY BE THE FIRST.

Bill Introduced Providing for Hilo
Electric Road.

DUTY ON LIGHT WINES.

Petition to Have Exits of Strong Drink
Made Study in Public Schools—To
Regulate Practice of Medicine
and Surgery—License.

Sixty-ninth Day.

MONDAY, May 18.

Immediately after the preliminary exercises in the Senate Monday morning Minister Damon announced that there had been some misunderstanding in connection with the custom house bills drawn by W. R. Castle. Mr. Damon said he recalled having given the Collector General authority to obtain the necessary legal assistance in drafting the measures, which were for the use of the Executive. This made the action of the Collector General entirely keeping with his instructions, and the attorney's bill for services was satisfactory. Mr. Damon asked that the item be inserted in the appropriation bill.

Minister Damon introduced an Act to exempt grape wines below 18 per cent. alcoholic test from import duties for a term of five years. Mr. Damon said in explanation of the measure that the present duty on wines under 21 per cent. alcoholic test yielded a revenue amounting to \$20,000. To exempt the wines as proposed in the bill would probably cause a decrease in the revenue of about \$14,000 or \$15,000. The country could well afford this falling off in the revenue in consequence of the light wines taking the place of spirits. Making light wines cheap was one form of temperance legislation, as it resulted in the heavier alcoholic beverages being replaced by less injurious material. Examples were taken from the following table which show the gradual falling off of the spirits taken from the Honolulu Custom House.

	Spirits.	Wines.	—Excess—
	Gals.	Gals.	Spr. Wines.
1886	89,951	47,061	33,900
1887	71,385	73,153	1,967
1888	58,417	71,557	43,240
1889	28,398	92,802	71,595
1890	50,490	122,005	71,575
1891	57,448	148,977	91,529
1892	58,978	122,886	64,908
1893	46,548	145,220	98,672
1894	48,182	132,914	84,731
1895	42,954	140,053	97,099

The bill was read a second time by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Senator Lyman's bill to grant a railway franchise to the Hilo Electric Light Company was read the first time and referred to the Printing Committee.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Smith introduced a bill to place the records of births, deaths and marriages under the direction of the Board of Health. This bill also passed the third reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

The Secretary read an invitation to members of the Senate to be present at the mass meeting of the Portuguese.

The invitation was received and placed on file.

Senate bill No. 47, relating to ports of entry, was taken up and referred back to the Committee on Commerce.

Senate bill No. 46, to provide for public loan, came up on third reading.

Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Executive was to ask for money for a new powder house. Minister Damon said he didn't know anything about it, if it was not in the bill.

Senator McCandless said he had talked with people who intended to take up the loan, and they objected to the clause making the loan redeemable at any time. If the bonds were taken up under the five per cent. premium, the bonds would cost as much as six per cent. bonds. Senator McCandless moved that the section be amended so as to make the bonds redeemable after five years.

Senator Brown objected to the amendment. It was the object to put this loan in such a condition that the bonds could be taken up within a few years, and be included in any refunding measure that might come up.

Senator Baldwin said Mr. McCandless' idea might be a good one if the bond was long-lived. This was a short term bond, and if the Government took it up at any time they would take it up during the first five years.

Senator McCandless held that if the Government took up the bonds inside of five years the loan would cost more than six per cent. Such a scheme was putting the Government in a hole. People making bonds stated the terms were not satisfactory.

Senator Baldwin said on this short term bond it will not pay the Government to take up the loan after the first five years. If it is taken up in that time the man holding the bond would not lose.

Senator Schmidt said that as he understood it, the object of making the bonds redeemable at any time was to provide for the possibilities of annexation. He approved of the section.

Senator McCandless' motion not being seconded, the motion to pass the bill on final reading was put and carried by a unanimous vote.

Senate bill No. 45, to extend certain streets in Hilo, passed the third reading.

House of Representatives.

Minister King reported that the President had signed the bill providing for land upon which to build a

hospital for aged and infirm Chinese; also the bill regulating the appearance of children upon the streets during certain hours.

Rep. Bond handed in a petition with 575 names, gathered on this and the other islands, praying that stringent rules be made against the sale of liquor and also that the deleterious effects of alcohol be taught to pupils in the public schools. Laid on the table to be considered with any bill that might be brought up in the future regarding the subject.

The consideration of the resolution on annexation was postponed until the arrival of more members of the House. House Bill No. 70, relating to foot-binding, read and referred back to the Printing Committee.

Senate Bill No. 38, relating to Post-office regulations, passed first and second readings and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Bond moved that the vote to postpone the consideration of the resolution on annexation be reconsidered.

Rep. Kamaoaha thought it was a waste of time to consider such matters. A similar resolution had been adopted in the last special session, and it resulted in nothing, besides making a good deal of unnecessary trouble for the Ministers here and also for the United States. Notwithstanding that experience a repetition of the same old song was being attempted.

Senate Bill No. 9, taken up in third reading. By consent of the Hawaiian members the bill was not read in the native language.

Section 31, relating to exemption from taxation of Hilo firemen up to the limit of ten was changed, on motion of Rep. Richards, who explained that the men belonging to the department paid \$6 yearly dues, which amounted to the same thing as a personal tax. The exemption clause was stricken out.

Rep. Winston moved that in Section 35 the limit of value of property exempt from taxation be raised from \$500 to \$500. Motion lost.

Bill passed third reading unanimously.

Rep. Kase reported on House Bill No. 35, relating to the practice of surgery and medicine, recommending a few changes in the wording. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Speaker Naone announced the receipt of an invitation from the Secretary of the United Portuguese inviting the members of the House to be present at the mass meeting of the Portuguese to be held on Union Square at 7:30 tonight.

A communication from the Senate announced transmission of certified copies of Senate Bills 35 and 36. At 12 noon House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bill No. 46, relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in Hawaii.

Committee recommended striking out "Republic of Hawaii" and inserting "Hawaiian Islands."

Rep. Richards thought this Republic of Hawaii business was a difference without a distinction, or a distinction without a difference.

Rep. Rycroft said that when people were speaking geographically of the islands it was well enough to say Hawaiian Islands, but of the Government it should be Republic of Hawaii.

Rep. Richards' objections to the phraseology had no particular weight and he did not force them on his brother members.

When it came to the section providing for the treatment of persons gratuitously or for pay considerable discussion followed.

Rep. Rycroft wanted to know what was to be done in cases where individuals tendered their services where it was impossible to secure the services of a physician. Accidents happen away from towns when it is absolutely necessary to treat people. If the law passed in its present shape he would feel constrained to refuse his services.

Rep. Kamaoaha denied that the law referred to such cases; it referred more to people who were in a degree considered physicians, but who had not passed the required examination.

Minister Cooper said the word "practice" was a technical one. He kept a cabinet of medicine in his house and treated his children, seldom calling on a physician in trivial cases. If the House is in doubt he would suggest leaving it as it is rather than striking out the word "gratuitous." The trouble has been in trying such cases, the defendants claiming that they did it for nothing. He would suggest that the wording be changed to read, "No person shall practice medicine or surgery as a profession."

Rep. Bond recommended restoring the words "gratuitously or" to the original bill.

Rep. Rycroft wanted "as a profession" added in the first line. Carried.

In the penalty clause Minister Cooper suggested that it be made to read "not less than \$50 or more than \$250."

Rep. Kamaoaha was willing to stand by the committee in its amendment.

Rep. Hanuna said that as the committee had amended the previous sections this should have the same attention.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved that that portion of the penalty which says "not less than fifty dollars" be stricken out. Carried.

Rep. Hanuna wanted an amendment to the effect that habitual intemperance be inserted as a cause for dismissal by the Minister of the Interior. Carried.

On reconsideration the amendment was lost.

Senate Bill 46, relating to extension of certain streets in town of Hilo, passed first reading and referred to committee.

Act to authorize a national loan was read by title, passed first reading and was referred to Finance Committee.

Rep. Richards reported from Printing Committee that the bill on education had been received from the printer. Bill read by title and referred to Education Committee.

Adjourned.

Dr. Tucker offers for sale his fine carriage and phaeton. See ad.

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PORTUGUESE ASSEMBLE

Speeches Delivered at Monday's
Mass Meeting.

CLAIM LEGISLATURE IS WEAK.

Want Workingmen to Have More
Show-Indorse Policy of Minister
Damon—Remarks of Messrs. Vivas,
Vierra and Silva—The Resolutions.

Several hundred people assembled on Palace Square last night in response to a call by the committee of the Portuguese Union. A stand had been erected inside the Gibson yard. Around the stand were seated upon the chairs provided by the committee, Jao. M. Vivas, M. A. Gonsalves, M. G. Silva, A. G. Correa, A. J. Fernandez.

Mr. Vivas opened the meeting with the following remarks:

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:—I said a few minutes ago that we would wait until a quarter to eight because Doric had arrived, the business men had to attend to their mails. The people here have their mail with their families. We would have met at the Armory, but the Government refused to allow it, and we meet under a roof upon which we pay no taxes. We could have been more comfortable over there, but the Government refused to allow it. The Star said this would be a literary meeting tonight. It is not, nor is it a meeting dominated over by ward politicians. The Star may say what it pleases. I know it says what it is paid to say. This meeting is in the interest of the working man. Sugar planters and bankers have no use for mass meetings; they can get along without them. We have several speakers here who are not unknown to you. If there are natives here who need an interpreter they may have one, and if there are others here who wish to speak they may do so if they are on our side. Mr. M. A. Gonsalves will preside at the meeting and I will interpret without charge.

Mr. Vivas Talks.

Mr. Gonsalves then introduced to the audience as the first speaker John M. Vivas.

The speaker then called for a Hawaiian interpreter because of the number of Hawaiians present. There being no response, the speaker proceeded:

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:—If I am called upon to express my views I must do so as I see them. No amount of criticism will deter me. Any of you who read English know that the Portuguese are the largest foreign colony on these islands this moment. We did not ask for any benefit for ourselves; it would be foolish for us to do so. When we met that body that meets over there we presented a memorial that would lead to helping those foreigners to their best interests. We did not ask anything that could not be done. We did not ask that anybody be driven away. We simply asked the men who are making laws for the country to close the doors to Asiatic immigration. You who read the papers know what the action of the Senate was. They did not take the trouble to seek data on the subject. The first line in the committee report shows that. We asked for the Portuguese only the same privileges that are granted other foreigners and the natives. The thriftiness of the Portuguese prevent them from starvation. But go among the natives and you will find a bad state of affairs, and I wish my voice would ring, not into that building, but into the hearts of the men who occupy it. Portuguese as a race are not politicians, nor will they complain until they are down-trodden. Politics makes strange bedfellows, but I doubt if there is a man here tonight who would decline to make a bedfellow of the members of the Portuguese colony if it is for his good. We ask you, gentlemen, to protect us. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that it is a lie, a blank lie, when the foreign correspondents say we are seeking restoration. It is not so. We are looking for the restoration of dollars, not kings or queens. We are not a disturbing element, we are asking for our rights under the constitution. It is not the Government who wants to close our mouths, but the scalawag spies who are spying around. Some people want the leaders of this movement deported. I say no. Wait and we will see the scalawags deported. I do not favor revolutions, but I want a revolution in the hearts of those men who occupy that building, that we may have our rights. We have assisted in every revolution for the right. It was not for gain, and if there is anyone here who thinks

we did, let them spit it out to me. I am not a laborer, but these people are, and my destinies are linked with the workman, and for that reason I say us. What did they promise us at the revolution of 1893? Annexation. Let me ask here in the middle of my speech if the people here are opposed to it? You are silent. But the planters do not want annexation, because it means that Asiatic labor shall stop. We have invited you here tonight to get the true motives of our meeting because our speeches have been distorted by the reporters who have been paid to write against us. I do not believe in revolution; I would never advise it. We must get our rights by evolution. I believe this Government from the President down would like to give us our rights, but they cannot do it as long as the planters are at their throats. As long as there are so many people here I will present to you some resolutions, and those of you who wish to vote against them should do so—you will not be mobbed.

Stop Asiatic Immigration.

M. G. Silva was then introduced by the chairman:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:—Being the first time that I have appeared at a mass meeting, I trust you will make allowance, as I am not accustomed to address such large audiences. My principal point will be Asiatic immigration to this country. I will not take up too much of your time, as there are others who wish to speak. You gentlemen know what our movement has been and what the result of our meeting was. The Government did not promise to stop immigration, but they would limit it. I say, gentlemen, if they do not stop it they cannot say what the end will be. A continuance of this Asiatic immigration means the taking of bread and butter out of the mouths of every working man in this country. As a business man I have experience. The people who come to me every day say the Asiatic invasion is reducing their incomes every day, and the danger in the future to the working men is not alone to the Portuguese and other Europeans, but to the Japanese and Chinese, who are asking each other where it will all end. They are closely crowding each other. We must remember that the evils to the working classes and the sorrows to their families are entirely due to the action of the Government in encouraging this invasion, and the matter is evident to the Portuguese. The planters threatened us not long ago when they said the time would come when the Portuguese could not get 25 cents a day, as the Japanese would be in numbers large enough to supply all the labor on the islands. The experience of mine is that depression is not only among the Portuguese. The Hawaiian women tell me that their husbands have not had work for a long time, some of them for eleven months. The planters are always crying for cheap labor. Statistics show 11,000 men out of employment. Why don't they take up those idlers instead of bringing in more Asiatics? The people who are drawing the fat dividends should think and act differently for humanity's sake. Would they not act as we are acting to secure their rights? We are just as staunch as they.

The speaker asked to be excused if he had said anything in opposition to their views.

Calls for Dr. J. S. McGrew brought forth no response. John Emmelhut failed to answer to his name when called. Even when some one said there was a broken pipe at hand.

Mr. Vierra's Views.

Chairman Gonsalves then introduced B. L. Vierra, who said that having heard a business man talk, it was now their privilege to hear a hard working man. "As far as my experience goes, wages have been reduced from twenty odd dollars a month to twelve, and the cause of this is the Japanese crowding other nationalities to the wall and forcing them to work for less wages. How can it be explained? Sugar was lower than it is today, and yet they offer less wages than they did then. The poor class is always the one upon whom all the evils are pressed; it is so recognized on the other side. Why did the Portuguese as a class get up and protest against being driven to the wall? Because it is the class most driven to the wall by the Japanese. They asked also that the system of taxation be arranged so that the wealthy shall pay as well as the poor. The answer of the committee was equivalent to telling us that we had no right to make the request. Answers of that kind and in that strain lead us to believe that the men who are sent to make laws intend tearing the rags from our backs and putting them in the pockets of the rich. The excuse they gave that in two years we would have a chance to protest at the ballot is nonsense, because at the end of that time the country can be so full of Asiatics that our protest would be of no avail. I would not ask any of you to enforce our request with a gun, but do it with a good heart and a strong one. I tell you, if the Government will take care of those who have millions at their back, woe to the laboring class on the opposite side. There have been cases that have been hard examples to others besides our people. On plantations where there is a mechanic getting two, three or four dollars a day, what is the result? These Asiatic helpers have been placed at their side and in a few days their places have been filled by the Japanese. What the Portuguese ask must be done in an honest, upright way, and after a while we will be heard. It is not for us altogether, but for all classes who labor."

Mr. Vivas then said again that the meeting was not cut and dried for Portuguese only, but for everyone, as was evidenced by the call for Dr. McGrew and John Emmelhut. He then gave a resume of the reciprocity treaty and the labor problems. Mr. Vivas said he was willing to furnish the information to the newspapers the other day, but they refused publication. He would now supply it free, and they would not have to pay a subscription to the Advertiser or Star to know what the truth of the matter is. He showed clearly to his audience that the Government had assisted the planters in every way to secure labor, and the taxpayers footed

the bills. If the other Europeans did not choose to take a stand against this, the Portuguese did, because their colony is the largest and the greatest sufferers. He said they had presented themselves at the Legislature in numbers rather than by signature, and what had been done since then? The thumb business. (Voice from the crowd: "We don't want it.") I don't tell you not to register. We have plenty of time to leave our thumb marks, because we have until the 31st day of July to do this, and if we go up on the last day we will be all right. It is a notorious fact since the second rebuff to the Minister of Finance that the fight in the Senate is really a fight between two large business houses here. We may have had as good a Minister of Finance as Mr. Damon, but we never had a better one, and if it should happen that he should go out the people would find that there was no bottom to the cash."

Mistakes of Taxation.

Mr. Vivas went through the mistakes of taxation, alluding particularly to a corporation capitalized at \$8,000,000 which was taxed less than the owner of a few small lots. As the meeting was open, he would present the following resolutions:

"Whereas, A large number of taxpayers of Hawaii have petitioned the Executive and the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii to adopt measures during the present session of the Legislature which would further restrict the Chinese and Japanese immigration, and that laws be passed resulting in a more equitable system of taxation, and that means may be devised for the better protection of the interests of the laboring classes in the Islands; and,

"Whereas, The Senate has passed upon the same without making any effort to remedy the present condition, as shown by their report of May 5, 1896; and,

"Whereas, The action of the Senate is of such vague character, by not offering any suggestion or adopting any measures to remedy the evils complained of; and,

"Whereas, The registration law lately passed by the Legislature has certain provisions which are repugnant to the great majority of the civilized taxpayers of the country; and,

"Whereas, The financial condition of affairs at present is such that demands the most careful consideration; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the present taxpayers, in mass meeting assembled, that proper measures be adopted at the present session of the Legislature which will remedy the present situation and protect the interests of the mercantile and laboring classes, and ensure a future for themselves and their families, and also that the measures at the present being discussed and partly adopted in the Legislature in regard to taxation and licenses, which are detrimental to the middle and laboring classes, and that steps be taken to eliminate from our statutes certain objectionable provisions from said registration law; and that the Legislature adopt measures to ensure a sound financial policy, as has been suggested by the present Minister of Finance; and that these resolutions be transmitted to both branches of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Julien D. Hayne was acquitted of the charge of common nuisance in the Circuit Court yesterday, three dissenting.

H. M. Whitney left on the Kinau yesterday for a trip to the coffee plantations in Olua and the volcano. He will be back on the return of the Kinau.

The regular midsummer vacation of the public schools will begin June 28. No leave of absence will be granted before that time except in case of illness.

H. S. Townsend, Inspector General of Schools, returned on the Mokoli Saturday morning, after a tour of inspection of schools on the Island of Molokai.

E. O. Hall & Sons are agents for the Tropic oil, which is said to be a wonderfully good lubricator. In their new ad. today they call attention to aluminum cane knives, filters and mango and fruit pickers.

Castle & Cooke have a very attractive display ad in this issue, calling attention to the Slack and Brownlow filter, which they have in stock. With the condition of Honolulu water as it is, a filter is a necessity.

The corner stone of Punahui Hall, at Oahu College, was laid December 12, 1894. The dedication exercises occur next Thursday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. All friends of Punahui are cordially invited.

Miss Minnie Bolster, daughter of Abraham Bolster, was married to Mr. Hardy of Kaneohe, in St. Andrew's Cathedral last evening, Bishop Willis officiating. A quiet celebration was indulged in at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Tellis, School street, after the ceremony.

The chameleon found on the wharf the other day and taken to Commissioner Marsden's office has been called for by the owner, a captain of one of the vessels in port, who captured it on the Mediterranean coast. He missed it from the ship, and a monkey that has been his companion was much grieved. The captain got track of it through a mention in the Advertiser.

It is very evident that Mr. Curtis Lyons, the clerk of the Hawaiian weather office, has himself been "under the weather," for the weather has been having a regular picnic the last few days. Mr. Lyons had better get well quickly and bring the weather bureau into order. What is the good of having a weather bureau if the city is to be almost roasted alive with the heat?

The marriage of Miss Sarah Naone to T. W. Rathborn was solemnized at Kawaiahaeo Church Saturday evening, Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. After the wedding the newly married couple, together with a large number of invited guests, repaired to the home of the bride, in Pauoa Valley, where a delightful native feast had been prepared in honor of the event. The evening was greatly enjoyed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Cowan Case Finally Disposed of—Moonshiner Acquitted.

After a trial lasting through two days Mr. Cowan, the grocer, has been relieved of the unpleasant charge of embezzlement which has hung over him for several months. At the first trial the jury could not find enough evidence against the defendant to convict him, and the second trial had the same result, the jury standing seven for acquittal and five for conviction.

D. Howard Hitchcock, the artist, will have on view in the rooms of the Kilo-hana Art League during the exhibition an oil painting of the crater of Mokuaweowe, showing the two fountains of fire.



Mrs. Ellen Logree Westery, R. I.

Once I Was Blind
But
Now I Can See

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"I have suffered everything possible with sore eyes and headache, the sores so severe that I was blind. I tried everything I heard of without benefit, and went to the Rhode

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Island Hospital, but found no relief there. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla, so I bought a bottle and a box of Hood's Pills.

With More Than Thanks

I want everybody to know that since I have been taking these medicines, I have become as well as ever. My eyes have perfectly healed and the headache is cured. From my picture you can see there is nothing the matter with my eyes now." Miss ELIZA LOONKE, Potter Hill, Westery, R. I.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

**Revolution
IN
PLOWING**

**"THE SECRETARY"
Disc Plow.**

NEWMAN, ILL., NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIRS: Our exhibition of the New Disc Plow in broom corn at this place today was not only a success but a complete surprise to all the farmers present, and was an agreeable surprise to myself in that sort of work. I talked with every farmer at the exhibition, and the majority of them said the plow was worth all it cost just to plow broom corn. Just think how absurd it would be to try to plow in heavy broom corn without breaking or raking and burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow will do it, and do it well. From what I have seen of this plow I think it is the only plow, for broom corn, at least.

Yours truly,

JAMES MOORE.

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